

LIVE LIVES IN PARLIAMENT.

Much Fierce Personal Animosity is Shown.

CHAMBERLAIN IS ATTACKED

Gets Irritated Beyond Control and His Back-Rosbery Seemingly Assumes Literal Leadership.

London, Dec. 7.—The fifteenth parliament of the reign of Queen Victoria opened yesterday. Before the lights went out in the ancient chambers almost every leading politician had spoken. Such fierce personal animosity and such bitter invective had scarcely ever before marked the proceedings at Westminster.

Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, was the center of the storm. The policy of the empire regarding South Africa and China, the action of the government in causing a dissolution when it did, the conduct of the war against the Boers, and, in fact, all the questions vitally affecting the empire were gravely discussed and explained, but dominating all was the opposition's hatred for the colonial secretary.

Lord Rosebery's veiled allusions in the house of lords when he assumed what many took to be the practical leadership of the liberal party to the government, criticism of Mr. Chamberlain permeated almost every utterance from the liberal benches.

For hours the target of satire and abuse he sat with his head on one side, listening intently, unmoved by groined cheers. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman shook his head in Mr. Chamberlain's face and declared that a man who published private letters for political purposes (referring to the Clark-Bulls correspondence) would be excluded from the society of all honorable men and ostracized for life had he resorted to such action as a private individual.

Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, referring to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's suave regrets at the departure of George J. Goschen and Sir Matthew White Ridley, said that he believed that Sir Henry was so good a man that he would not find good in Mr. Chamberlain should the latter be removed to another sphere. A liberal shouted: "We draw the line somewhere," and both sides of the house roared.

Mr. Chamberlain interrupted and leaped to his feet. A thrill went through the house. "It is not so," he declared, and proceeded to deny the allusion that he had said that any seat to the government during the election was one sold to the Boers.

It was nearly 11 o'clock before he rose to reply to the avalanche of abuse launched against him. How great a strain he had undergone during the day, he said, was evident in the scarcely suppressed excitement of one on the part of one rarely known to show feeling in the house.

He denied that he had ever accused Mr. Ellis of being a traitor, and also that he had denied any accusations against his own personal integrity. He declared that the special purpose of the meeting of parliament had been forgotten in the excitement of the day. The speaker called on the order and Mr. Chamberlain withdrew the epithet, apologizing for its use. After defending the publication of the Ellis correspondence he was cut off by the midnight adjournment.

A few minutes after the speaker had taken his chair in the house of commons, this afternoon, the gentleman who had been summoned to hold a special session in order that you may give your sanction to the enactment required for this purpose. You will not enter into other public matters requiring your attention until the ordinary meeting of parliament in the spring.

The Earl of Lathom moved the address, saying he thought it could now be safely said that the end of the war was in sight.

Baron Monk Bretton, liberal unionist, seconded the address in the same strain.

Lord Kimberley objected to the brevity and abruptness in the queen's speech and demanded a definite pronouncement of the government's policy in view of the novel and dangerous situation in South Africa and explanation of the alleged cruelties to the Boers, the burning of farms and similar atrocities.

Lord Salisbury, after paying a tribute to the skill of Lord Roberts and Gen. Kitchener and to the bravery of the officers and soldiers, said he approved of full elections on the ground that the people objected to traveling to the polls in wintry weather, while in summer legislators were occupied with their parliamentary duties.

In regard to South Africa, the premier spoke with great solemnity. He said the Transvaal, the Free States and the world understood there could be no deviation from the policy of the government, already outlined. Any suggestion of independence never could be granted to the Boers. We must proceed to the inevitable issue. We must let it be felt that no one, by the issue of an insolent and audacious ultimatum to humble itself and abandon its rights. He could never allow that a shred of independence could be left.

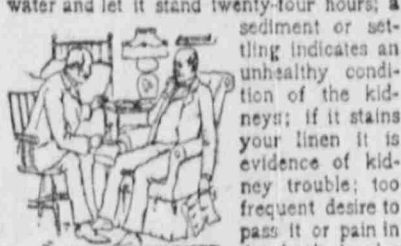
How soon the Free States and the Transvaal would have anything like self-government power depended on themselves. It might be years and it might be generations.

Regarding China, Lord Salisbury was unable to reveal anything, as it would be betraying secrets of other nations as well as those of the government. He was happy, however, to be able to quiet the fears of Lord Kimberley regarding the pursuit of the emperor and the emperor. He had never heard of such a suggestion. The concert existed and the latest intelligence showed that it possessed a very reasonable vitality. He was more doubtful of the success of a satisfactory result would be achieved than of the fact that concert of Europe would be successful.

The feature of the session was Lord Rosebery's spirited attack on the government. He was unsparing in his criticism of the dissolution of parliament, the conduct of the war, the policy of the government toward China, and everything handled by the cabinet. He caustically commented on the reconstruction of the cabinet, congratulating Lord Salisbury on being the

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chief of a family, numbering so many able administrators, the reference being to the inclusion in the cabinet of several of Lord Salisbury's relatives.

Lord Rosebery's comment on the charges against Mr. Chamberlain (the secretary of state for the colonies) was severe. He deprecated overbelief in the credibility of all the charges, but said it was evident the head of the cabinet had failed in proper management of the war against the Boers, and in the purity of his public men had suffered.

The Duke of Devonshire replied to Lord Rosebery, and Lord Tweedmouth closed the debate for the liberals. The session was then adjourned until Monday.

It was to a crowded house that the speaker rose this afternoon to submit the session's orders, the reading of which, as usual, was interrupted by the motion of James Lowther to eliminate the order prohibiting peers from interfering in elections. Mr. Lowther especially referred to Lord Rosebery as a delinquent during the recent election. The motion met its customary fate. It was buried by a vote of 26 to 68.

After Mr. Balfour, the government leader, the government to absorb the whole time of the session, the speaker read the queen's speech, and J. E. Gordon, conservative, moved the address in reply. In doing so he made a lengthy defense of the war, J. P. Hope, conservative, seconded the address.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the liberal leader, after allusion to the election, said the remarkable thing about the war was that the public had so little about it and the harsh measures being taken against the people of South Africa, such as farm burning. He asked the government for information as to the intention to continue the war, he said, he was slow to believe that driving a stubborn enemy to despair was the best way to make him surrender. It was in a desire to end the war, but it was also in a desire to lead by promises of harmony and contentment, that he invited the government to declare its policy. He inquired why it should not be announced to the Boers that if they laid down their arms they would be allowed to return to their homes.

Mr. Balfour dwelt on the difficulties of the present position in South Africa. He said the men they were fighting were to be their fellow subjects, and must be done to prevent bitterness. The government announced over and over again that it looked forward to a condition when the British and Dutch would have equal rights. It was the fault of the Boer leaders that the war was prolonged. In the meantime the duty of the government was to pursue vigorous military operations with humanity, not only from common morality, but with a statesmanlike view of the future.

Manley Will Not Accept.

New York, Dec. 7.—Joseph Manley, of Augusta, Me., the Republican national committee, will not accept the office of commissioner of internal revenue to succeed the late Commissioner Wilson, even if the place is offered to him. Mr. Manley reached here last night and today he will go to Washington to see the President.

"The place has not been offered me," said Mr. Manley in answer to questions, "and I could not take it if it were. I am a member of the Maine legislature and I am to be speaker of the lower house. I told my friends last summer that I would be a candidate for the speakership and I am going to stand by that promise. There is no opposition to me. The state constitution of Maine prohibits any one from holding a state and federal office at the same time."

Manchester Leaves New York.

New York, Dec. 7.—The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, accompanied by Miss Martha Evans, Mr. Zimmerman and Melville Ellis left the Erie depot last night in their private car which was attached to No. 13, Chicago express train.

Private car No. 7 belonging to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad was all in readiness for the drawing room was filled with flowers as a compliment to the duchess. A crowd of sight-seers collected on the platform.

In an interview just previous to his departure, the duke said: "I expect to remain in Cincinnati till after New Year and then we shall go west."

"On my tour west I hope to be able to arrange for a fast truck to travel behind my car so that the locomotive can be placed on it and used in any place where we may break the journey."

Four Months for Manslaughter.

New York, Dec. 7.—Owen Squire, eighteen years old, who was convicted last week of manslaughter in the second degree for the killing of Lizzie Hiegers, has been sentenced by Judge Moore in the Queens county court, Long Island City, to only four months in the county jail. Many women from Richmond Hill pleaded for clemency, believing the boy's story that the shooting was purely accidental.

Squire lived with his parents at Jamaica avenue and Beach street, Morris Park, L. I. In an ice cream parlor near his home on November 6th, Squire deliberately put his rifle to the head of Lizzie Hiegers and shot her dead. After he had realized what he had done, he made his escape from the store and ran home. A few hours later he was arrested. He said the shooting was accidental as he did not know that the rifle was loaded.

During his trial last week for manslaughter about twenty women testified that the shooting was entirely accidental. The verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the second degree came as a surprise to his friends, for they expected an acquittal.

ANOTHER BOER COMMONWEALTH

England Will Permit One on Certain Conditions.

THE BOERS MUST SURRENDER.

Reason for Not Announcing to the Powers the Annexation of the Transvaal.

New York, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: The London correspondent of the Leipziger Tageblatt has received from a highly placed personage in England the following communication:

"If the Boers should now surrender, England will permit them to create a new Boer republic in the northern half of the Transvaal. It is in order to keep the possibility of this open that England has not yet officially announced to the powers the annexation of the Transvaal."

"One of the first conditions, however, is that the announcement of surrender must come from Kruger."

"There is every prospect that he will soon be inclined to this course. His visit to France has taught him that any number of empty assurances of sympathy will not result in the slightest practical help. Germany will make a further contribution to the education of Mr. Kruger and it will be to her alone that the Boers will owe thanks if England makes them concessions."

This statement acquires some importance by the fact that the semi-official London correspondent adds that it does not sound improbable and that England has every intention of erecting a strong bulwark against the warlike tribes of Central Africa in order to ensure the possession of the territory they have just conquered.

HOCH THE BRAVE BOERS.

Berlin's Popularize Sympathizes With Mr. Kruger.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—The Berlin press continues to disapprove strongly of Emperor William's refusal to receive Mr. Kruger. Even the Berliner Tageblatt regards the "loss to Germany's prestige" and calls the Kaiser's refusal a "grave political mistake."

The Deutsche Zeitung says: "There is no other explanation for Germany doing England this favor than political prepayments made by England."

There have been pro-Boer demonstrations in Berlin since Monday, especially at several variety theaters. At the Apollo theater, when an actor representing Mr. Kruger appeared, the entire audience arose and shouted "Hoch, brave Boers," and "Down with the English." There was a similar demonstration at the Reichshallen.

Count von Buelow, it is said, in authoritative quarters, will soon tell the reichstag why Mr. Kruger has not been received.

BOERS ATTACK A CONVOY.

They Burn Half of It, Kill Fifteen Men and Wound Others.

London, Dec. 6.—The war office has received a dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Bloemfontein, December 6th, announcing that Gen. Delarey, with 500 Boers, attacked a convoy proceeding from Pretoria to Rustenburg, at Buffelspoort, December 3rd, burned half the convoy and killed fifteen men and wounded twenty-three, including Lieut. Baker.

The Boers, the dispatch adds, suffered considerable loss, some of them being killed with case shot at fifty yards. Guns and assistance were sent from Rustenburg and Commando Nek and the Boers were driven off.

The advice says that Gen. Dewet also crossed the Caledon December 5th at Karespoort drift, making for Odendaal. Gen. Knox was following him, the drift was in his rear, and the Boers of the guards and the river was flooded.

Lick Observatory Directorship.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—President Wheeler of the University of California

states that the announcement that Prof. W. W. Campbell had been chosen to succeed the late Prof. James E. Keeler as director of the Lick observatory was premature. He declares that no definite action has yet been taken.

THE BULGARIAN CABINET.

At Vienna Its Resignation is Regarded Seriously.

New York, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Vienna says: The resignation of the Bulgarian cabinet, presented over by MM. Ivanoff and Radosloff, is regarded in political circles here as very serious, and a very important event.

The cabinet and sobranje are in such perfect harmony that it seems as if there is nothing left for the prince but to establish a military dictatorship and to give the prince the right to dissolve the sobranje. The sobranje is very unlikely to vote the budget for any new ministry.

The prince is far from being popular with his subjects and M. Radosloff, the minister of the interior, at the present moment the most prominent politician in Bulgaria, is said to have been concerned in a bribery matter, detected by Prince Ferdinand himself, so if it is considered probable that the crisis will cause serious difficulties for the prince and his regime.

It is said that M. Radosloff demanded 120,000 francs commission on the contracts for new harbor works. This money, instead of being sent to the prince, was sent to Prince Ferdinand.

Again one of the chief government officials under M. Radosloff received 200,000 francs as a bribe for ordering a number of railway locomotives in Brussels. The other two victims were Myrtil and they were found to be completely useless.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

A Man Kills His Uncle and Tries to Exterminate His Whole Family.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 6.—William Seaton, aged 23 years, formerly of Decatur, Ill., attempted to exterminate an entire family, his relatives, at South Park, nine miles from Seattle, this evening. With an ax he smashed in the heads of four people, leaving them for dead, then shot one man in the back and attempted to murder a deputy sheriff. Before finally captured, Seaton was shot twice, but not fatally, by Deputy Sheriff Kelley.

The only one killed outright was Seaton's uncle, Daniel Richards. Seaton broke in the head of his sister, Mrs. Mary Clark, but her recovery is hoped for. The other two victims were Myrtil and Hazel Hagood aged about ten years, children of a former husband of Mrs. Clark's. The skulls of the little ones were crushed and then the bodies were thrown into a manger in the barn.

It was supposed they were dead, but a late report from the county hospital says that the skull of one of the children has been raised and that there is hope of recovery. The other child will undoubtedly die.

A man named Kennedy, who got in Seaton's way after the tragedy, was shot in the back, but not seriously. Seaton then turned on him and made a clean sweep. I smashed the skulls of the children in the barn and then threw their bodies into a manger. Returning to the house I saw my uncle on a sofa. I chopped his head almost off."

While telling his story Seaton gave no evidence of insanity. In fact, he made the same statement that he was not insane.

Denver Licenses Prize Fights.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 7.—The board of aldermen has passed a bill licensing prize fights to the extent of \$250 for each performance.

COAL IN CHINA.

There is More There Than in Any Region of the World.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—Robert C. Hoover, chief engineer of the department of mines of the Chinese government for the two years preceding the Boxer outbreak, is in this city, speaking of the commercial importance of China.

"In the near future the chief factor in the Chinese trade of the Pacific coast will be coal. There is more coal in the three northern provinces of Chili, Shan Tung and Shen King than in any other region in the world. This coal is an article of excellent quality, and when even fairly good railway communications are established it can be sold in San Francisco at \$7 a ton."

A TWO HUNDRED YEARS' LEASE.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica Willing to Grant it.

IS FOR THE CANAL ROUTE.

Fate of Hay-Panuncote Treaty Anxiously Awaited in England—Would Regret Its Rejection.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—A special to the Record from Washington says: Nicaragua and Costa Rica have announced their willingness to grant a lease to the United States for a period of 200 years of the territory necessary for the construction of the projected Nicaragua canal. The terms are regarded as moderate. It is understood that Nicaragua and Costa Rica will accept bonds, the value of those to be accepted by the former government to be not less than \$5,000,000 and by the latter to be not less than \$1,500,000.

HAY-PANUNCOTE TREATY.

New York, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The fate of the Hay-Panuncote treaty is awaited here with more interest than anxiety. Its rejection or even an amendment in a spirit hostile to the Suez regulations will be regarded as a sign that the American senate is bent upon ending rather than mending the Clayton-Bulwer convention and upon doing this, moreover, in an offensive way. The British government did not take the initiative in opening negotiations for a revision of the convention of 1850. It merely responded in a most friendly spirit to a suggestion from the state department that the Suez principles should be applied to any canal under American control. The rejection of the convention will be considered as an indication that the American government does not know its own mind and that it does not value the concessions made in response to its own solicitations. The adoption of a fortifications amendment will be the signal for a strong press agitation here against a departing from Suez practice and the foreign office will have the public support if it declines to accept the treaty in a new form. It is understood in diplomatic circles here that a departing from Suez practice and the foreign office will have the public support if it declines to accept the treaty in a new form. It is understood in diplomatic circles here that a departing from Suez practice and the foreign office will have the public support if it declines to accept the treaty in a new form.

The convention adopted resolutions pledging renewed loyalty to the W. C. T. U., acknowledging the guiding hand of God in its work, thanking him for the victory in the exclusion of Brigham H. Roberts from the House of Representatives, favoring the total suppression of the liquor traffic, opposing the army canteen, urging the enfranchisement of women, expressing sympathy with organized labor in its just demands for a living wage, an eight-hour day, the prohibition of child labor and in all wise efforts for justice and freedom, urging adoption of laws to secure purity in man as well as woman, and protesting against the government regulating vice in any form in the Philippines, and not suppressing it.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

DESERT NATIONAL BANK, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

DRY COLORS MANUFACTURERS.

New York, Dec. 7.—Negotiations for a consolidation of manufacturers of dry colors in this country which were first taken up some time ago, have been renewed and a meeting has been called for Dec. 20, to consider the matter of perfecting plans.

Mr. Orville P. Allen, in an interview says that the consolidation is well under way.

Preparing for Inauguration.

Washington, Dec. 6.—John Joy Edson was today, named as chairman of the committee having charge of the inaugural ceremonies. He has accepted.

Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican committee, previously tendered the office to Mr. Theodore W. Noyes, who was compelled to decline the honor as his duties would not permit him to devote sufficient time to the position.

For a Cold in the Head.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

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Seventy-five Big Piano Bargains.

75 Elegant new pianos must be sacrificed; 75 pianos must be sold in 30 days regardless of price; 75 piano buyers who have the money waiting for a snap shot to buy a high-grade piano at less than actual factory cost to the average dealer, can find in this immense stock of superb pianos just what they have been waiting for, at prices never before offered in Utah, and a chance to make a selection from 75 beautiful pianos in the very latest designs and in as fine fancy wood cases as were ever exhibited in any saleroom East or West. This is not a fake ad., but an absolute sale. Nothing reserved. Every piano in our large stock will be slaughtered and must be sold.

First come, first choice. Sale begins Monday, Nov. 26th, 9 a. m. Store will be open evenings until 9 o'clock every night while sale lasts. Special arrangements can be made for time payments if necessary.

Parties residing out of the city wishing to take advantage of this sale, will be furnished catalogues and prices on application, and will receive the same treatment as though they were in the store to make their own selection.

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Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods etc.

ing the National Prohibition party on its increased vote at the last election and expressing appreciation of the sacrifice of the presidential and vice presidential candidates of that party in standing for the principles of prohibition at the polls.

Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, vice president of the Catholic Total Abstinence association of America, was introduced and extended greetings.

The convention adopted resolutions pledging renewed loyalty to the W. C. T. U., acknowledging the guiding hand of God in its work, thanking him for the victory in the exclusion of Brigham H. Roberts from the House of Representatives, favoring the total suppression of the liquor traffic, opposing the army canteen, urging the enfranchisement of women, expressing sympathy with organized labor in its just demands for a living wage, an eight-hour day, the prohibition of child labor and in all wise efforts for justice and freedom, urging adoption of laws to secure purity in man as well as woman, and protesting against the government regulating vice in any form in the Philippines, and not suppressing it.

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THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

This is the twenty-seventh annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The sessions are being held in the Lafayette Opera House, Washington, and will continue until Dec. 7.